

monthly emission limit on a monthly basis as described in § 63.465(b) and (c).

(c) If the applicable 3-month rolling average emission limit is not met, an exceedance has occurred. All exceedances shall be reported as required in § 63.468(h).

(d) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in § 63.463, each owner or operator of a continuous web cleaning machine can demonstrate an overall cleaning system control efficiency of 70 percent or greater using the procedures in § 63.465(g). This demonstration can be made for either a single cleaning machine or for a solvent cleaning system that contains one or more cleaning machines and ancillary equipment, such as storage tanks and distillation units. If the demonstration is made for a cleaning system, the facility must identify any modifications required to the procedures in § 63.465(g) and they must be approved by the Administrator.

[59 FR 61805, Dec. 2, 1994, as amended at 64 FR 67801, Dec. 3, 1999; 65 FR 54423, Sept. 8, 2000]

§ 63.465 Test methods.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section for continuous web cleaning machines, each owner or operator of a batch vapor or in-line solvent cleaning machine complying with an idling emission limit standard in § 63.463(b)(1)(ii), (b)(2)(ii), (c)(1)(ii), or (c)(2)(ii) shall determine the idling emission rate of the solvent cleaning machine using Reference Method 307 in appendix A of this part.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section for continuous web cleaning machines, each owner or operator of a batch vapor or in-line solvent cleaning machine complying with § 63.464 shall, on the first operating day of every month ensure that the solvent cleaning machine system contains only clean liquid solvent. This includes, but is not limited to, fresh unused solvent, recycled solvent, and used solvent that has been cleaned of soils. A fill line must be indicated during the first month the measurements are made. The solvent level within the machine must be returned to the same fill-line each month, immediately prior to calculating monthly emissions as speci-

fied in paragraph (c) of this section. The solvent cleaning machine does not have to be emptied and filled with fresh unused solvent prior to the calculations.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section for continuous web cleaning machines, each owner or operator of a batch vapor or in-line solvent cleaning machine complying with § 63.464 shall, on the first operating day of the month, comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Using the records of all solvent additions and deletions for the previous monthly reporting period required under § 63.464(a), determine solvent emissions (E_i) using equation 2 for cleaning machines with a solvent/air interface and equation 3 for cleaning machines without a solvent/air interface:

$$E_i = \frac{SA_i - LSR_i - SSR_i}{AREA_i} \quad (2)$$

$$E_n = SA_i - LSR_i - SSR_i \quad (3)$$

where:

E_i =the total halogenated HAP solvent emissions from the solvent cleaning machine during the most recent monthly reporting period i , (kilograms of solvent per square meter of solvent/air interface area per month).

E_n =the total halogenated HAP solvent emissions from the solvent cleaning machine during the most recent monthly reporting period i , (kilograms of solvent per month).

SA_i =the total amount of halogenated HAP liquid solvent added to the solvent cleaning machine during the most recent monthly reporting period i , (kilograms of solvent per month).

LSR_i =the total amount of halogenated HAP liquid solvent removed from the solvent cleaning machine during the most recent monthly reporting period i , (kilograms of solvent per month).

SSR_i =the total amount of halogenated HAP solvent removed from the solvent cleaning machine in solid waste, obtained as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, during the most recent monthly reporting period i , (kilograms of solvent per month).

$AREA_i$ =the solvent/air interface area of the solvent cleaning machine (square meters).

(2) Determine SSR_i using the method specified in paragraph (c)(2)(i) or (c)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) From tests conducted using EPA reference method 25d.

(ii) By engineering calculations included in the compliance report.

(3) Determine the monthly rolling average, EA, for the 3-month period ending with the most recent reporting period using equation 4 for cleaning machines with a solvent/air interface or equation 5 for cleaning machines without a solvent/air interface:

$$EA_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^3 E_i}{3} \quad (4)$$

$$EA_n = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^3 E_n}{3} \quad (5)$$

Where:

EA_i=the average halogenated HAP solvent emissions over the preceding 3 monthly reporting periods, (kilograms of solvent per square meter of solvent/air interface area per month).

EA_n=the average halogenated HAP solvent emissions over the preceding 3 monthly reporting periods (kilograms of solvent per month).

E_i=halogenated HAP solvent emissions for each month (j) for the most recent 3 monthly reporting periods (kilograms of solvent per square meter of solvent/air interface area).

E_n=halogenated HAP solvent emissions for each month (j) for the most recent 3 monthly reporting periods (kilograms of solvent per month).

j=1 = the most recent monthly reporting period.

j=2 = the monthly reporting period immediately prior to j=1.

j=3 = the monthly reporting period immediately prior to j=2.

(d) Each owner or operator of a batch vapor or in-line solvent cleaning machine using a dwell to comply with § 63.463 shall determine the appropriate dwell time for each part or parts basket using the procedure specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section.

(1) Determine the amount of time for the part or parts basket to cease dripping once placed in the vapor zone. The part or parts basket used for this determination must be at room temperature before being placed in the vapor zone.

(2) The proper dwell time for parts to remain in the freeboard area above the vapor zone is no less than 35 percent of the time determined in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(e) An owner or operator of a source shall determine their potential to emit from all solvent cleaning operations, using the procedures described in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(3) of this section. A facility's total potential to emit is the sum of the HAP emissions from all solvent cleaning operations, plus all HAP emissions from other sources within the facility.

(1) Determine the potential to emit for each individual solvent cleaning using equation 6.

$$PTE_i = H_i \times W_i \times SAI_i \quad (6)$$

Where:

PTE_i=the potential to emit for solvent cleaning machine i (kilograms of solvent per year).

H_i=hours of operation for solvent cleaning machine i (hours per year).

=8760 hours per year, unless otherwise restricted by a Federally enforceable requirement.

W_i=the working mode uncontrolled emission rate (kilograms per square meter per hour).

=1.95 kilograms per square meter per hour for batch vapor and cold cleaning machines.

=1.12 kilograms per square meter per hour for in-line cleaning machines.

SAI_i = solvent/air interface area of solvent cleaning machine i (square meters). Section 63.461 defines the solvent/air interface area for those machines that have a solvent/air interface. Cleaning machines that do not have a solvent/air interface shall calculate a solvent/air interface area using the procedure in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Cleaning machines that do not have a solvent/air interface shall calculate a solvent/air interface area using equation 7.

$$SAI = 2.20 * (Vol)^{0.6} \quad (7)$$

Where:

SAI=the solvent/air interface area (square meters).

Vol=the cleaning capacity of the solvent cleaning machine (cubic meters).

(3) Sum the PTE_i for all solvent cleaning operations to obtain the total potential to emit for solvent cleaning operations at the facility.

(f) Each owner or operator of a continuous web cleaning machine using a squeegee system to comply with § 63.463(g)(3) shall determine the maximum product throughput using the method in this paragraph. The maximum product throughput for each squeegee type used at a facility must be determined prior to December 2, 1999, the compliance date for these units.

(1) Conduct daily visual inspections of the continuous web part. This monitoring shall be conducted at the point where the continuous web part exits the squeegee system. It is not necessary for the squeegees to be new at the time monitoring is begun if the following two conditions are met:

(i) The continuous web part leaving the squeegee system has no visible solvent film.

(ii) The amount of continuous web that has been processed through the squeegees since the last replacement is known.

(2) Continue daily monitoring until a visible solvent film is noted on the continuous web part.

(3) Determine the length of continuous web product that has been cleaned using the squeegee since it was installed.

(4) The maximum product throughput for the purposes of this rule is equal to the time it takes to clean 95 percent of the length of product determined in paragraph (f)(3) of this section. This time period, in days, may vary depending on the amount of continuous web product cleaned each day.

(g) Each owner or operator of a continuous web cleaning machine demonstrating compliance with the alternative standard of § 63.464(d) shall, on the first day of every month, ensure that the solvent cleaning machine contains only clean liquid solvent. This includes, but is not limited to, fresh unused solvent, recycled solvent, and used solvent that has been cleaned of soils. A fill-line must be indicated during the first month the measurements are made. The solvent level with the machine must be returned to the same fill-line each month, immediately prior to calculating overall cleaning system control efficiency emissions as specified in paragraph (h) in this section.

The solvent cleaning machine does not need to be emptied and filled with fresh unused solvent prior to the calculation.

(h) Each owner or operator of a continuous web cleaning machines complying with § 63.464(d) shall, on the first operating day of the month, comply with the following requirements.

(1) Using the records of all solvent additions, solvent deletions, and solvent recovered from the carbon adsorption system for the previous monthly reporting period required under § 63.467(e), determine the overall cleaning system control efficiency (E_o) using Equation 8 of this section as follows:

$$E_o = R_i / (R_i + Sa_i - SSR_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

E_o = overall cleaning system control efficiency.

R_i = the total amount of halogenated HAP liquid solvent recovered from the carbon adsorption system and recycled to the solvent cleaning system during the most recent monthly reporting period, i , (kilograms of solvent per month).

Sa_i = the total amount of halogenated HAP liquid solvent added to the solvent cleaning system during the most recent monthly reporting period, i , (kilograms of solvent per month).

SSR_i = the total amount of halogenated HAP solvent removed from the solvent cleaning system in solid waste, obtained as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, during the most recent monthly reporting period, i , (kilograms of solvent per month).

[59 FR 61805, Dec. 2, 1994, as amended at 64 FR 67801, Dec. 3, 1999; 65 FR 54423, Sept. 8, 2000]

§ 63.466 Monitoring procedures.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each owner or operator of a batch vapor or in-line solvent cleaning machine complying with the equipment standards in § 63.463(b)(1)(i), (b)(2)(i), (c)(1)(i), (c)(2)(i), (g)(1), or (g)(2) shall conduct monitoring and record the results on a weekly basis for the control devices, as appropriate, specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If a freeboard refrigeration device is used to comply with these standards, the owner or operator shall use a thermometer or thermocouple to measure the temperature at the center of the air blanket during the idling mode.